

ca 27

BITUMENS OBTAINED IN THE TETRALIN EXTRACTION. E. V. Rakovskii and O. M. Mamontova. *Khim. Tverogo Topliva* 9, 230-4 (1934).—Ground Matagan sapropelite (500 g.) was placed in a rotating one-l. autoclave together with 500 cc. tetralin, b. 204–204°, and the mixt. heated for 6–7 hrs. at 240–250°, and 25–35 atm. This was extd. 8 times, a fresh portion (500 cc.) of tetralin being used each time. The amt. of ext. constituted 18.3% of the wt. of the coal. The latter, after washing with CaH_2 and drying, had a black color and still contained 64.35% volatiles and more than 11.86% ash. The tetralin ext. contained about 60.5% of resins. The wax-like part contained acids of the low-mol. type such as acetic, oleic and valeric acids, as well as high-mol. acids, one of which contained probably 32 atoms of C in the mol. A. A. Boehlingk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Oxidation of peat. F. V. Rakhovskii and V. D. Kraslov. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 9, 653-9 (1984). Heat generation by peat in stacks is of bacterial origin. The self-ignition is a secondary phenomenon. The oxidation affects the bituminous as well as the nonbituminous part of the peat. An increased content of humic acids in the oxidized peat is caused by changes in the carbohydrate complex. The acids are derived in part from peptic substances.

A. A. Bochtlingk

A. A. Buehtling

ASAC-11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1200 117-6110

SECRET

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES

Co

22

Produce tar from wood. B. V. Rakonshii and E. Voznesenskaya. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 215-50 (1965). The tar, because of the presence of active carbonyl groups, is an unstable mixt. of various org. compds.; it changes its compn. and properties on standing and during treatment. It is basically of an acidic character and contains large amts. of O, yielding mainly heavy acidic fractions and pitch. To obtain a soft pitch it should be distil. with steam superheated to 200°. From oils obtained in the distn. about 10% are phenols, which after boiling and blowing with steam yield quite stable oils suitable for crude creosote (sp. gr. 1.06) which probably contains guaiacol. Carboxylic acids (7.6% of the tar) may be removed before the sepn. of phenols or from the phenols by treatment with Na₂CO₃ soln. The neutral oil remaining after the extra. of acidic compds., which amount to about 12% of the tar, may be used as boiler fuel. The paraffins, naphthalene and some of the phenols and their esters were probably obtained as a result of the thermal decompn. of the resinous part of the wood. A. A. Borhtlung.

Somewhat tests on producing high-percentage acetate direct from charcoal-oven gases by washing the gases with milk of lime. Hilding Bergstrom and Karl Cederquist. *Jen 1966, No. 3, 83-7.*—By continuous washing of oven gases with dil. condensate, tar is effectively removed and Ca(OAc)₂ is formed in a final milk of lime tower practically free from tar and contg. only 0-7% of formate. H. M. Symmes

450.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES - 402

100 AND 6TH ORDERS

24

Change of the active surface of Moscow brown coals during their oxidation. R. V. Nakovshil, D. N. Andreevskii and A. M. Kuzin. *Khim. Tverogo Topisa* 6, 563-574 (1935).—Coals of the Moscow basin have exceptionally high adsorption ability. The magnitude of the active surface calcd. by adsorption of various substances is of the same order for 3 coals investigated, and it is smaller the higher the content of O in the org. substance. The order of decreasing magnitude of active surface is durain, clarain and cannel coal. Oxidation of coals decreases the magnitude of the active surface, and increases the temp. of self-ignition. Clarain and durain coals have approximately the same stability. A larger active surface corresponds to a lower relative temp. of self-ignition. Five references. A. A. Podgorny.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10004 177-03114

10000 41

10000 417 041 001

0111101

011111 041 041 151

ca

21

Oxidized and unoxidized humic acids of peat. I. A. Rakhovskii and L. A. Gilyarovskaya. *Akim. Tverdok.* 1969, 6, 508-510 (1969). The extr. of humic acids from peat with 1% NaOH in a N atm. yields results almost identical with those by extr. in air; accordingly there is no basis for the hypothesis of the existence of "unoxidized" protohumic acids and of the formation of phenols from humic acids. Five references. A. A. Podgorny

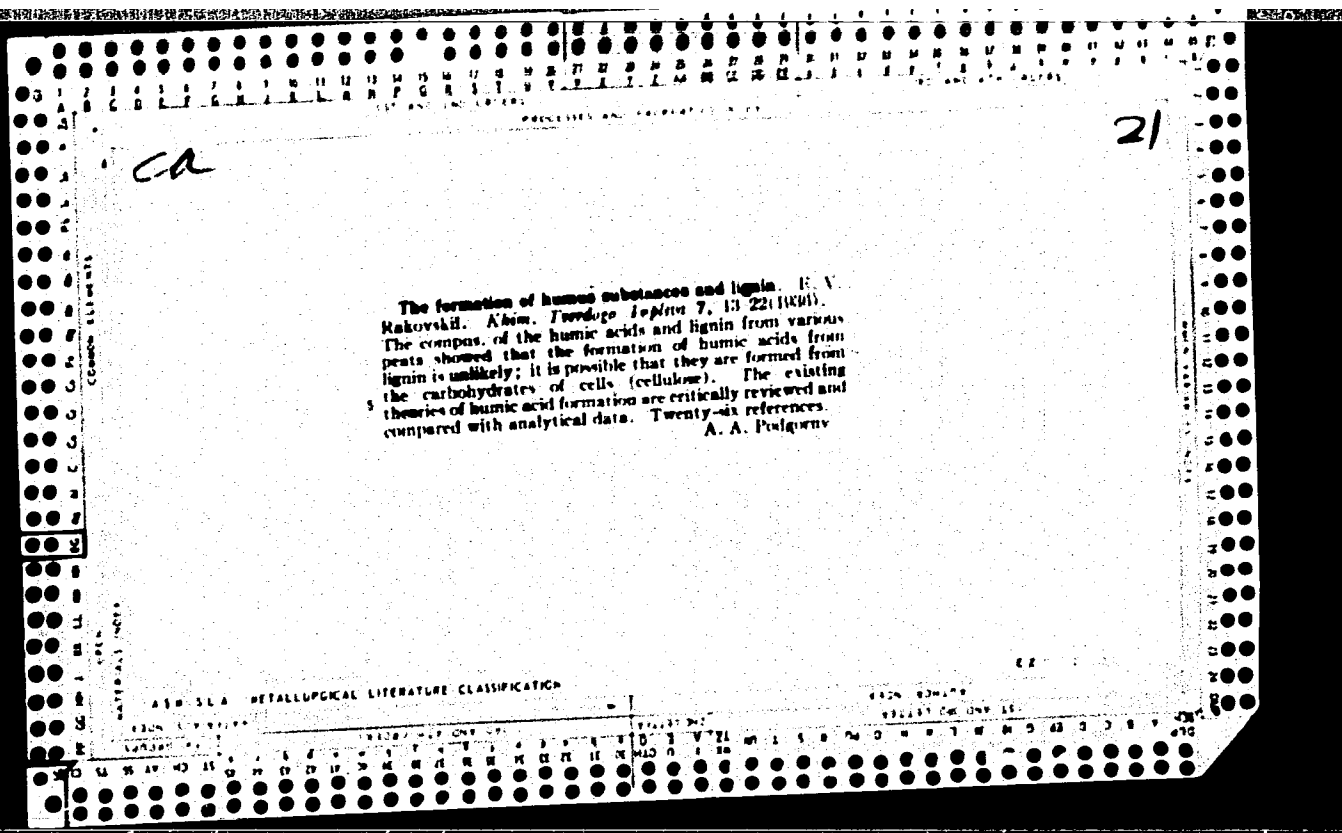
ADP 518 DETAIL/FORAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca 41

Bitumens of the asphaltites from White Russia. ~~Rakovich~~ V. S. Polnyak, I. G. Shteiman and A. V. Kiyavchik. *Khem. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 703-4 (1935).—

Analyses and discussion of results are given. Five references. A. A. Podgorny

ASB-51 • METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

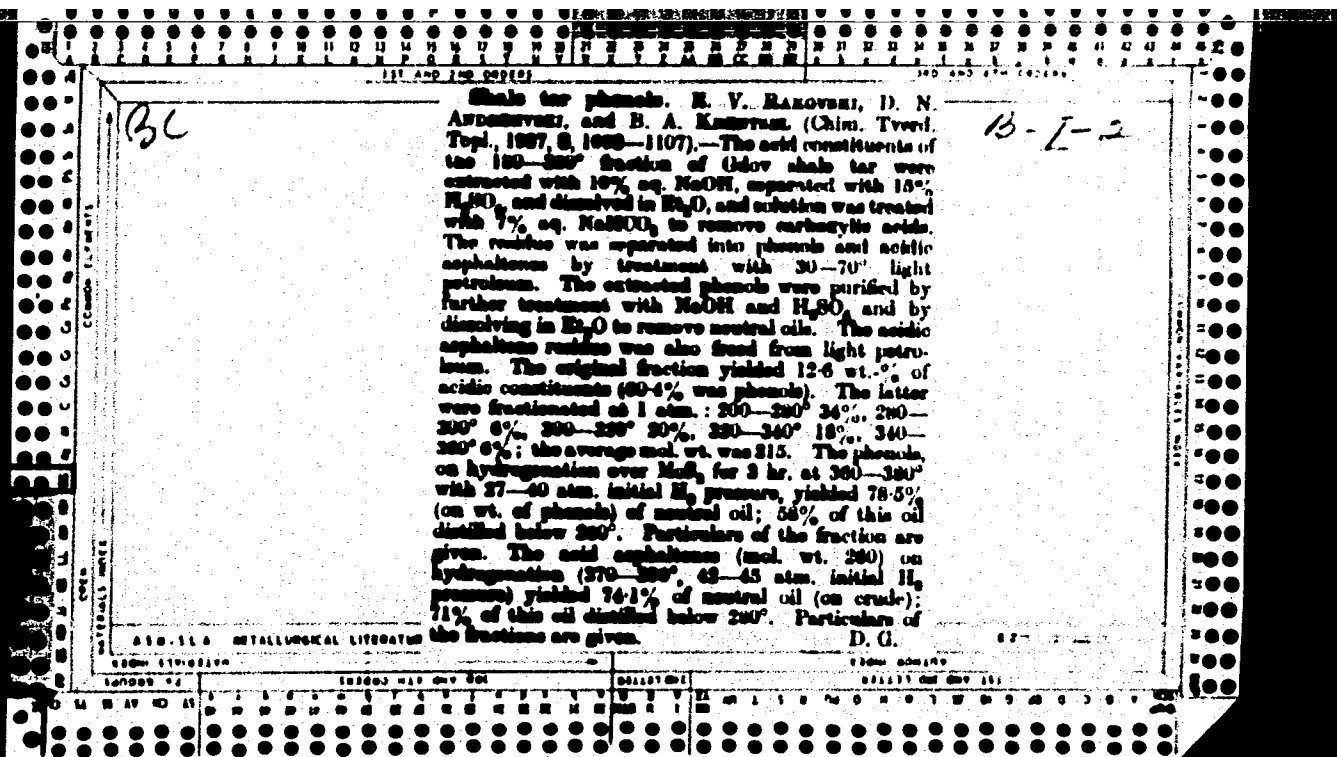


CA

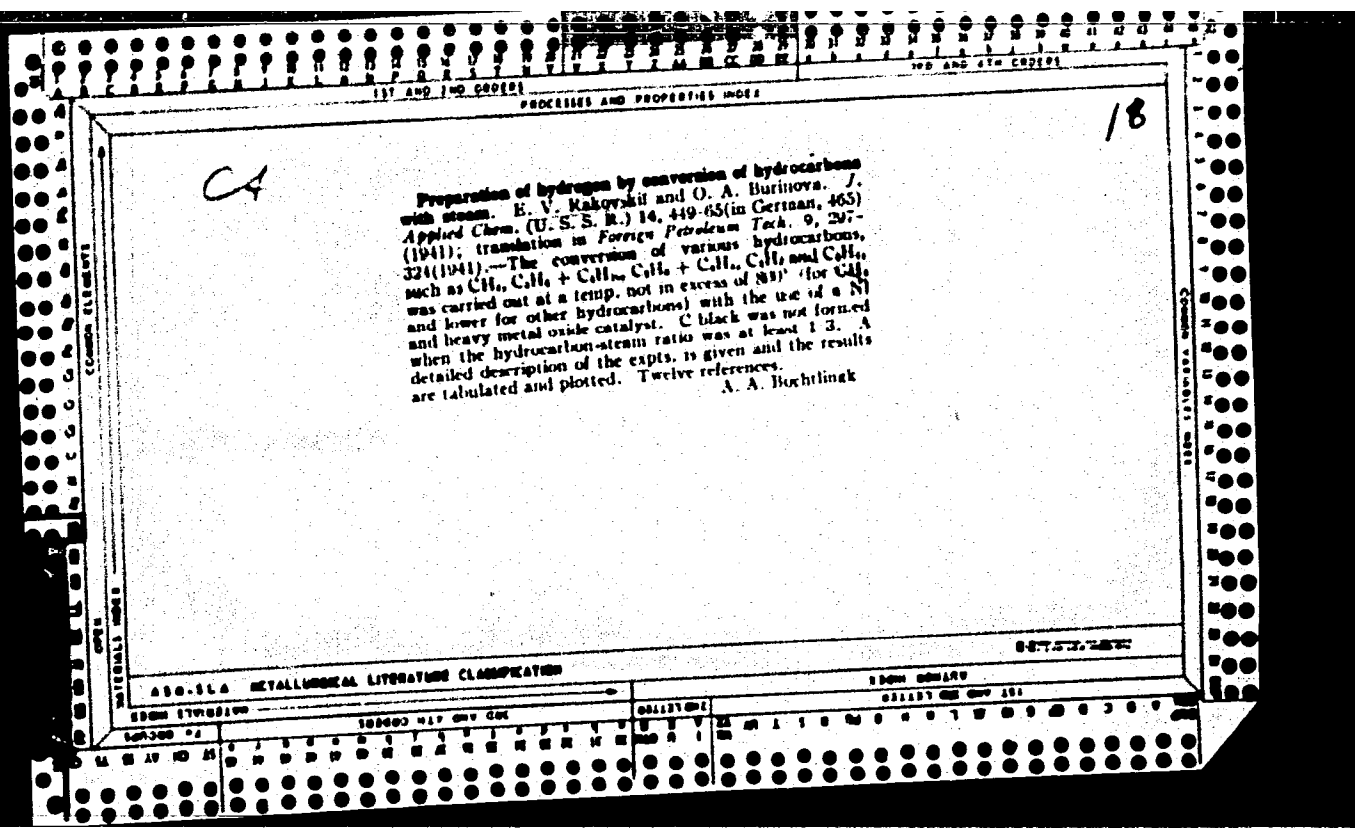
Preparation of hydrogen by conversion of hydrocarbons with water vapor. I. V. Rakovskii, G. A. Burmova and M. I. Rakovskii. *Khim. Preobrazheniya* 4, 317-33 (1937). A mixt. contg. C_2H_6 , 26.6; C_3H_8 , 64.2 and CO_2 , 0.2% was allowed to pass with water vapor through a heated reaction tube filled with a catalyst. The optimal conversion temp. was 450-500° at which both components of the mixt. were completely converted, yielding gas contg. CO 0.8-1.8%, at lower temp. the conversion was not complete. The conversion reaction was accompanied by a decomposition reaction yielding CH_4 . At 450° and higher no unsatd. hydrocarbons were formed. At temps. over 500° the C_2H_6 content of the product decreased (at 700°

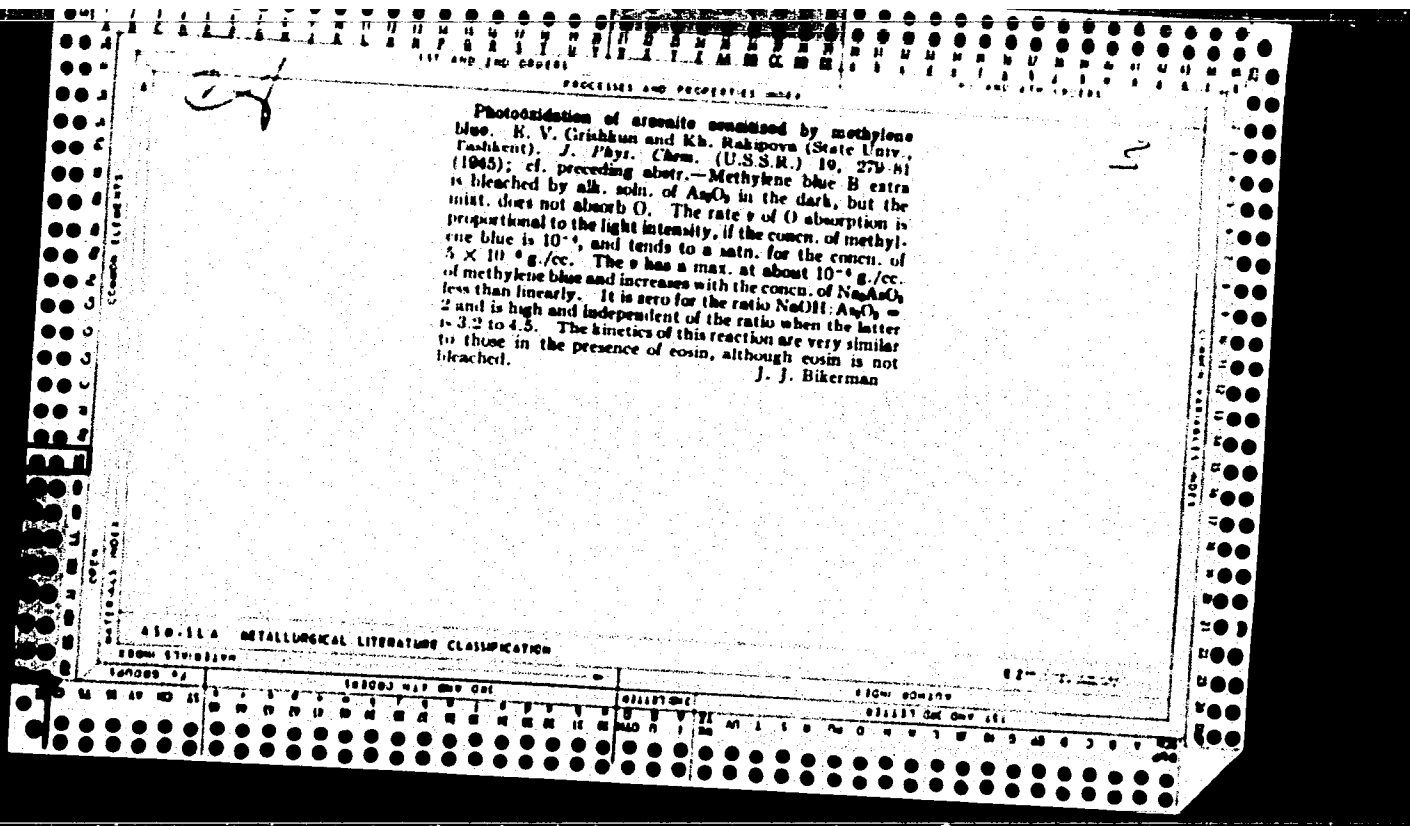
it was 1.5%), but simultaneously the CO content increased. The use of pure Ni catalyst at lower temp. yielded H_2 with an admixt. of C_2H_4 more than 1%, while at higher temp. CO was formed in great quantity. The choice of carrier for the catalyst is of great importance; the best carrier is kieselguhr and chamotte, while gel and pumice caused the sept. of triethylal. A mixt. of ZnO and Cr_2O_3 to the Ni catalyst increased the yield of gas and H_2 and decreased the CO and C_2H_4 contents. The method of prepn. of mixed catalyst also was of great importance, the best method being the impregnation of the Ni catalyst with the admixt. of nitrates. The best mixed cata-

lyst was chamotte of kieselguhr impregnated with Ni with "promoter L" (compn. is not disclosed), which yielded at 550° (with triple excess of steam) 99.3-99.8 % of H_2 contg. CH_4 0.4-0.6 and CO 1.3-1.8%. The influence of various catalysts at the same temp. on the conversion led to the assumption of the formation of not only CO and H_2 but also CO_2 , as a result of the primary reaction between C_2H_6 and C_3H_8 with water vapor. Data are tabulated. Thirty references.
A. A. Podgorny



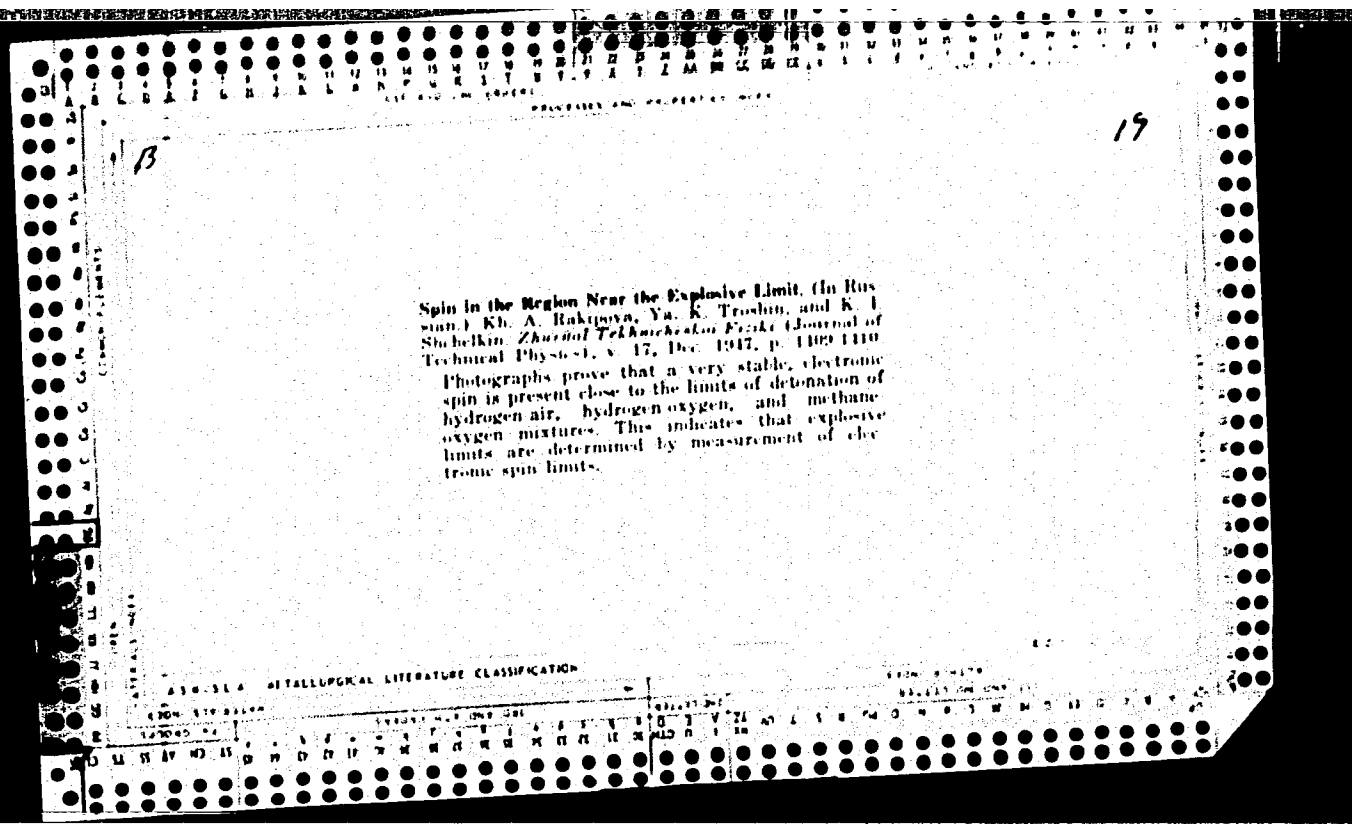
Preparation of carbon disulfide from hydrogen sulfide and hydrocarbons. E. V. Rakovskii and A. I. Kamneva. *J. Applied Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 1449, 41 in French, 1441 (1940). The reaction $\text{H}_2\text{S} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_6 \rightarrow \text{CS}_2 + 2\text{H}_2$ was investigated at 800, 900, 950 and 1000° at various velocities of gas mixt. and in the presence of Th oxide on asbestos. The observed equil. consts. deviated by 10-15% from the calcd. The heat effect of the reaction was calcd. as +55,807 cal., and the heat of formation of CS_2 by the equation $\text{C}_{\text{graphite}} + \text{S}_{\text{rhombic}} = \text{CS}_2$ as -144 cal. The heat of the reaction $\text{CS}_2 + 4\text{H}_2 = \text{CH}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{S}$ given by Aydieva and Lyudkovskaya (cf. C. I. 31, 774) is not correct, since they assumed that only one mol. of H_2S was produced. Data are tabulated. A. A. Podgornii.





CA

The measurement of the normal velocity of flames in acetylene-oxygen mixtures. Kh. A. Sahagova, Ya. K. Trekhin, and E. I. Shatalov (Acad. Sci., U.S.S.R.). *Zhur. Tekh. Fiz.* 17, 1297-1299 (1947).—Stevens' soap bubble method (C.A. 30, 2749) was used to measure flame speeds for mixts. with 20.0-70.0% C₂H₂. Up to 30% C₂H₂, the flame speeds remained const. during burning; but at higher C₂H₂ concns. the velocity was accelerated during burning. This effect was due to autoacceleration, in agreement with Leiden's theory (C.A. 30, 2823). For mixts. with 67.5-69.5% C₂H₂, there was an abrupt transition from combustion to detonation. H. K. L.



CH

Formation of coal deposits. E. V. Makovskite. *Prisoda*
30, No. 1, 27-36 (1947). Review with 18 references.
N. Thon

ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED										SERIALIZED										INDEXED										FILED									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20										21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30										31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40									

RAKOVSKIY, Ye. V.

Rakovskiy, Ye V. and Makarov G. H. "On the use of coal tar in the coking of coal"
(Summary of the paper), *Sobrem. o nauch. rabotakh chlenov Vsesoyuz. khim. o-va in.*
Mendeleeva, 1948, Issue 3, p. 7-9

SC: U-3261 April 10, 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'Nykha Statey, No 11, 1949)

RAKOVSKIY, Ye. V.

PA 47 49T13

USSR/Chemistry - Fuels, Solid
Chemistry - Fuels - Ratings

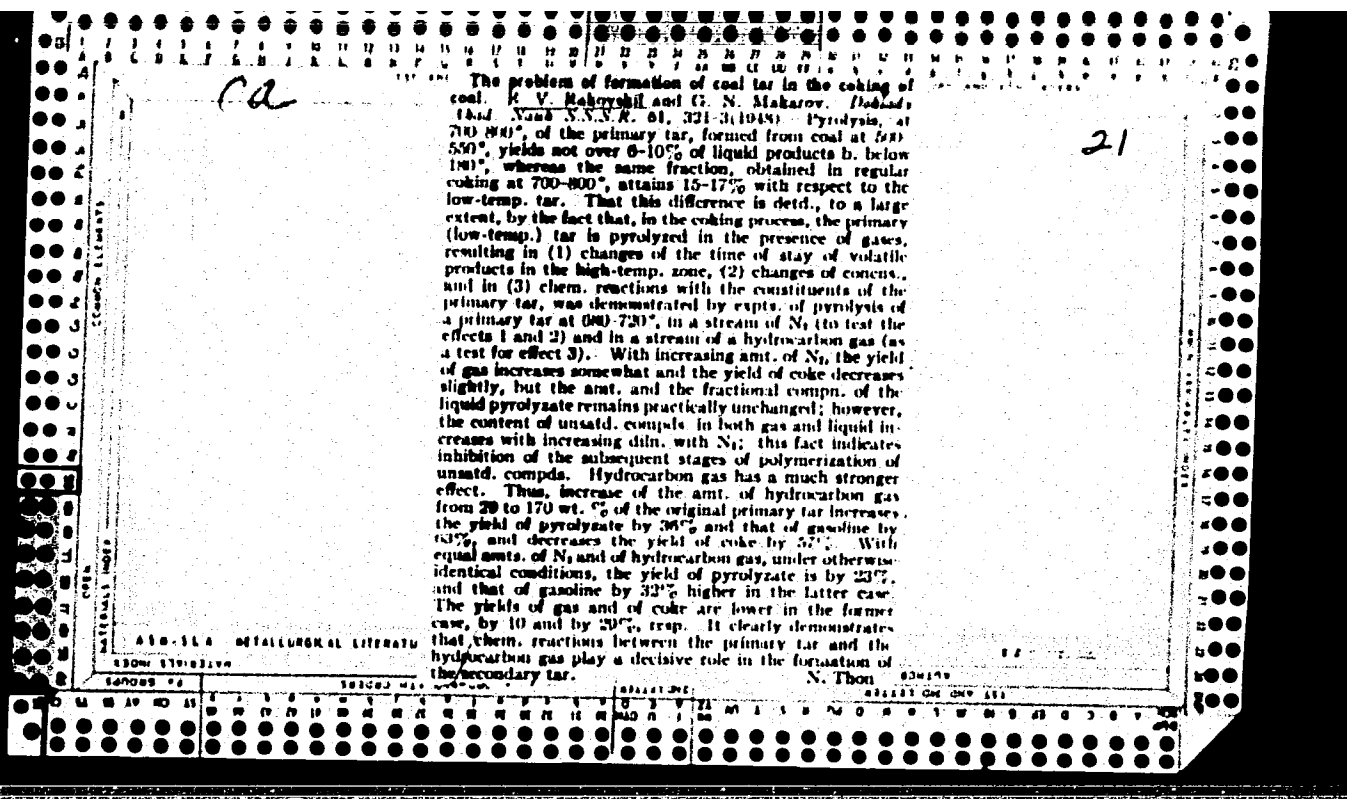
Nov 48

"Concerning Formulas Which Link the Efficiency
Value of Fuel With Its Elementary Composition,"
Ye. V. Rakovskiy, N. A. Kovalenko, 4 pp

"Zhur Priklad Khim", Vol XXI, No 11 - p. 1114-17

Analyzes subject formulas. Develops formulas
linking efficiency value and elementary compo-
sition of peat and bituminous shale. Submitted
22 Mar 48.

47/49T13



CA

Formulas relating the calorific value of solid fuels with their elementary composition. F. V. Rakov-Ait and N. A. Kovalenko. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR 61, 899, 22(1981). The formula of Mott and Spenser (C 1 35, 22(1981)) is inadequate for fuels with a high O content, as it disagrees with direct calorimetric data, to the extent of 7-10%. Kovalenko's formula $Q = aK$, where Q = heat of combustion, K = amt. of O₂ necessary for the combustion of 1 g. of the fuel, a = coeff. depending on the fuel, and equal to 3061, 3250, 3100, resp., for anthracite and hard coal, wood, shale, and soft coal, permits evaluation

of the age of the fuel. Adequate formulas, relating Q with the content of C, H, and O, are derived from data of typical contents of O in its various forms in different fuels, the amt. of O in the form of CO_2H , $-OH$, CO , O , resp., is, in peat, 4.5, 2.5, 1.3, 2, in soft coal, 1.10, 3.2, 3.4, 2, in hard coal 0.0 0.1, 0.0 0.1, 2-3, 0.1, in anthracite, 0, 0, 1, 0.1. This leads, for peat, to $Q = 81(C - 0.01) + 57(H - 0.01) + 388(O - 0.01)$, for shale to $Q = 81(C - 0.02) + 57(H - 0.025) + 388(O - 0.025)$. These formulas agree with exptl. data within 1.5%.

RAKOVSKIY YE. V.

PA 11/19791

USBR/Mining
Fuels, Solid
Peat

Mar 49

"A New Good Textbook on Hydropeat," Ye. V.
Rakovskiy, Prof N. D. Kholin, 1 p

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 3

Reviews Prof M. A. Vellar's excellent textbook,
"Technology of Hydropeat," published in 1948.
Although some aspects under "modern technology
in the hydropeat industry" may never materialize,
book should serve students well for many years.

44/49791

123. FORMATION OF COAL TAR IN COKE OVEN. Rakovskii, E. V. and Makarev, G. N. (Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (J. Appl. Chem.), 1949, vol. 22, 400-408; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, (808-6809).

The transformation of the primary tar into the high temperature tar is guided not only by the temperature and duration of the treatment in the coke oven but also by reactions with the gas phase and catalytic processes on the coke surface. Dilution of the primary tar by inert gases (N) at 690-720° gave decreased yield of coke, especially at 720° (9% instead of 14%), and increased yield of products, b. under 1800°, the use of recirculated gas gives even lesser coke formation and still higher yields of light boiling fractions up to 22% of total which is a limiting figure at 690-720° at the highest degree of recirculation (130% at 720° or 190% at 690°). It was shown that the actual pyrolysis reaction requires but 5.5 sec. contact in the laboratory installation and probably the correct value is 2-2.5 sec. Both the coke formation and the light fraction formation are completed in this brief contact time.

ASD-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 25522-00 ENT(1)/SEC(k)-2/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6012208

SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/004/0001/0005

AUTHOR: Rakovskiy, Yu. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analysis of the effect of background noise on the threshold sensitivity of a pulse-modulated photoelectric indicator 25

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1966, 1-5

TOPIC TAGS: noise theory, photoelectric sensor, radiation detector

ABSTRACT: Derivation was made of the threshold sensitivity of a pulse-modulated photoelectric indicator, allowing for internal and background noise. The relationship between threshold sensitivity calculated in this manner and that calculated without taking background noise into account was then established. The degree of impairment of the indicator's threshold sensitivity due to background noise was also determined. The model photoelectric indicator under consideration featured a lens, a radiation detector (in the focal plane of the lens), and an optimal electric filter. Radiative flux was modulated by moving the image of an object with respect to the radiation detector photocell(s). It was found that the relationship between pulse width, scanning field and time, number of detector elements, etc., and between the signal-to-noise ratio and the detection error is determined by the structure of the photoelectric indicator and can be found for each individual case. The derived

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.383

L 23322-66

ACC NR: AP6012208

relationships hold in the cases of $\beta_0 \sim \alpha_0$ (where β_0 and α_0 are the angular dimensions of a photosensitive area) and white noise. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 35 formulas. [YK]

SUB CODE: 0918 SUBM DATE: 02Oct65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4232

Card 2/2 FV

RAKOVSKY, Julius; ALDOVA, Eva

Isolation of strains of the new Enterobacteriaceae group
"Bartolomew" in Cuba. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 9 no.1:113-114
1965

1. Microbiology Department, District Hygiene and Epidemiology
Station, Topolcany, and Institute of Epidemiology and Micro-
biology, Prague.

RAKOVSKY, Gabor

Material planning proposal for foundries. Koh lap 9 no. 3:
Supplement Ontode 5 no. 3: 63-65 Mr '54.

RAKOW, WLADYSLAW

Paszportyzacja urzadzen stalowni. Warszawa, Panstwowe Wydawn.
Techniczne, 1954. 32 p. (Warsaw. Instytut Ekonomiki Organizacji
Przemyslu. Prace, zesz. 16)

SOURCE: East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

RAKOWICZ, K.

Concerning the export of Polish machine tools and woodworking machinery. p. 236.
(PRZEMYSŁ DRZEWNY. Vol. 7, no. 8, Aug. 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

RAKOWICZ, Zygmunt

Poland's export and import of machines and industrial equipment.
Przegl techn 79 Special issue: 275-277 Je '61.

JASINSKI, Zdzislaw; KWIATKOWSKI, Witold, inz.; CZARNECKI, Henryk, mgr.;
MACKIEWICZ, Leon, mgr. inz.; RAKOWICZ, Zygmunt

Polish exporters and importers discuss. Przegl techn no.23/24:6
17 Jo '62.

1. Dyrektor handlowy Centrali Handlu Zagranicznego Minex, Warszawa
(for Jasinski). 2. Dyrektor naczelny Polimex, Warszawa (for
Kwiatkowski). 3. Naczelny dyrektor THZ Elektrim, Warszawa (for
Czarnecki). 4. Dyrektor Przedsiębiorstwa Handlu Zagranicznego
CEKOP, Warszawa, (for Mackiewicz). 5. Dyrektor naczelny
Metalexport, Warszawa (for Rakowicz).

P/526/62/003/004/002/002
A055/A126

AUTHOR: Rakowiecki, Tadeusz

TITLE: New method for determining the total solar eclipse

SOURCE: Towarzystwo Naukowe w Toruniu. Studia. Sectio F. Astronomia.
v. 3, no. 4, 1962, 11 - 37

TEXT: A detailed description is given of a method permitting the determination of the central eclipse point C, the extent of the total and partial eclipse (measured from point C) and the phase of the eclipse for a point (φ, λ) on the Earth's surface. The underlying data are: the geocentric equatorial coordinates of the Sun $\alpha, \delta, D = \frac{1}{\sin \pi}$ and of the Moon $\alpha', \delta', d = \frac{1}{\sin \pi'}$, (π and π' being the parallaxes of the Sun and the Moon, respectively); the real radii of the Sun and the Moon. The method consists of: 1) The determination of the central eclipse point C at the time t (universal time). Calculated are here the coordinates α_0', δ_0', D' of the Sun with respect to the Moon; the angle k (Fig. 1) of the spherical triangle PCT (pole, point C, center of the Earth); the distance LC (from the Moon to point C) and the geocentric coordinates of point C; the

Card 1/3

New method for determining the total solar eclipse

P/526/62/003/004/002/002
A055/A126

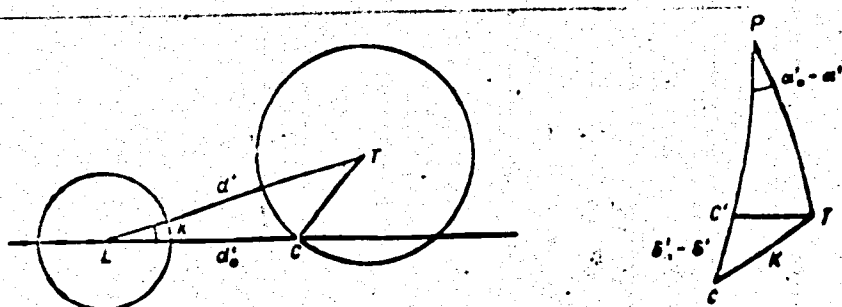
equatorial geocentric coordinates of point C; the geographical longitude and latitude of point C. 2) The determination of the full-shade eclipse. 3) The determination of the extent of the partial eclipse in the LCT-plane (extent towards the equator and towards the pole). 4) The determination of the extent of the partial eclipse in any axial section of the penumbra cone. Three cases are examined here: a) the apothem of the section falls on the Earth; b) it is tangent to the Earth; c) it passes above the Earth. 5) The determination of the phase of the eclipse as observed from a point (ϕ', λ, c) on the Earth's surface (two different methods for determining the phase are described). 6) The determination of the phases of the eclipse in the points (on the Earth) situated along an arc starting from point C and forming an angle φ with the meridian CP. 7) The determination of the points on the Earth where occurs the maximum phase (at the time t). 8) The determination of the time of the maximum phase of the near-by positions. There are 17 figures.

Card 2/3

New method for determining the total solar eclipse.

P/526/62/003/004/002/002
A055/A126

Figure 1.



Card 3/3

RAKOWIECKI, T.

RAKOWIECKI, T. Determination of the Orbit of a Spectroscopic Binary
with the Help of the Time of Opposite Positions. Torun.
Uniwersytet/ Obserwatorium Astronomiczne. Bulletin no. 4, 1948,
p. 3-13

RAKOWIECKI, T.

RAKOWIECKI, T. Determination of the Orbit of a Spectroscopic Binary with the Help of Opposite Positions. Pożnanskie Towarzystwo przyjacioł nauk. Pulletin, Serie B: sciences mathematiques et naturelles, 1948, no. 9, p. 66-73.

RAKOWIECKI, T.

RAKOWIECKI, T. Determination of the Orbit of A Spectroscopic Binary with the Help of the Most Remote and Nearest Distances to the Line of Knots in Relation to the Earth. Poznanski Towarzystwo przyjaciol nauk. Bulletin, Serie B: sciences mathematiques et naturelles, 1949, no. 9, p. 166-169.

PAPLINSKI, Zbigniew; RAKOWSKA, Danuta; LITWIN, Mirosław

Treatment of bleeding gastric and duodenal ulcers. Polski przegl. chir.
30 no.5:493-496 May 58.

(PEPTIC ULCER, hemorrhage,
surg. (Pol))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013

Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.28:1113-1114
13-20 J1'64

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie
(kierownik: prof. dr. T. Jacyna-Onyżkiewicz) i z Zakładu
Radiologii Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie (kierownik: doc.
dr. K. Skorzyński).

KEMULA, W.; RAKOWSKA, E.; KUBLIK, Z.

Application of the hanging mercury-drop electrode to an investigation of redox processes of uranium salts by cyclic voltametry. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.12:3105-3110 D '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Science and Department of Inorganic Chemistry University Warsaw, Poland.

(Electrodes, Dropping mercury) (Uranium)
(Voltameter)

KEMULA, Wiktor; RAKOWSKA, Ewa

Cyclic volt-ampere measurements of aqueous solutions of chromium compounds on the stationary hanging mercury drop electrode. Chloride complexes of Cr^{III}. Roczniki chemii 36 no.2:203-213 '62.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw, and Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

KEMULA, W.; RAKOWSKA, E.

Application of the hanging mercury drop electrode to an investigation of halogen complexes of chromium (III). Bul chim PAN 9 no.10: 657-662 '61.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw and Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences.

(Chromium) (Electrodes, Dropping mercury)

KEMULA, Wiktor; CHODKOWSKI, Jerzy; BALASIEWICZ, Michal; KORNACKI, Jacek;
RAKOWSKA, Ewa; VINCENZ, Alina

Polarographic investigation of some derivatives of *p*-nitroacetophenone,
p-nitropropiophenone, and 1-*p*-nitrophenyl-1,3-propanediol. Roczniki
chemii 33 no.6:1485-1493 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu, Warszawa. Zaklad
Fizykochemicznych Metod Analitycznych Instytutu Chemii Fizycznej Pol
Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa.

(Polarograph and polarography)

(Nitroacetophenone)

(Nitropropiophenone)

(Nitrophenylpropanediol)

CA

23

7. Viscosity as an index of evaluation of resin properties for papermaking purposes. Janina Rakowska, *Przeglad Papierny*, 7, 210-11(1951).—A new method for detg. viscosity of resin is described. It consists of measuring the time for a steel ball of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. diam. to descend 100 mm. through molten resin at 95° in a special test tube. A resin of good quality should have a viscosity of at least 40 sec. F. R. Zegree

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

7 / Certain cases of the anomalous polarographic reduction of iodate and bromate ions. W. Kemula and B. Rakowska [Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw], *Z. Physik. Chem. (Leipzig)* Sonderheft July, 1958, 33-45.—Investigation of the conditions which lead to the occurrence of a min. in the limiting current for reduction of IO_3^- and BrO_3^- established the following facts: (1) No min. occurs with KCl only as supporting electrolyte. (2) A min. occurs for the first reduction step if MgCl_2 (or the chloride of another multivalent cation whose hydroxide is insol.) is the supporting electrolyte. (3) The height of the limiting current increases and the depth of the min. diminishes as MgCl_2 concn. is increased, but the equiv. ratio, $\text{Mg}^{++}/\text{anion}$, at which the min. occurs depends on the overall electrolyte concn. Similar results ensue if the ionic strength of a soln. contg. MgCl_2 is increased by addn. of KCl. (4) Addn. of either NH_4Cl or gelatin largely nullifies the min.-producing effect of MgCl_2 . (5) The reduction of org. nitro compds. undergoes similar changes to those found for IO_3^- and BrO_3^- . It was concluded that the effects of multivalent cations are connected with the pptn. of their insol. hydroxides on the surface of the Hg drop as a result of OH^- -ion production at the drop accompanying the reduction. However, this explanation was not entirely satisfactory when applied to the data on the org. nitro compds. H. K. Zimmerman

6
2-may
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dc

7

RAKOWSKA - KASZYNSKA, JANINA

Poland/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62550

Author: Rakowska-Kaszynska, Janina

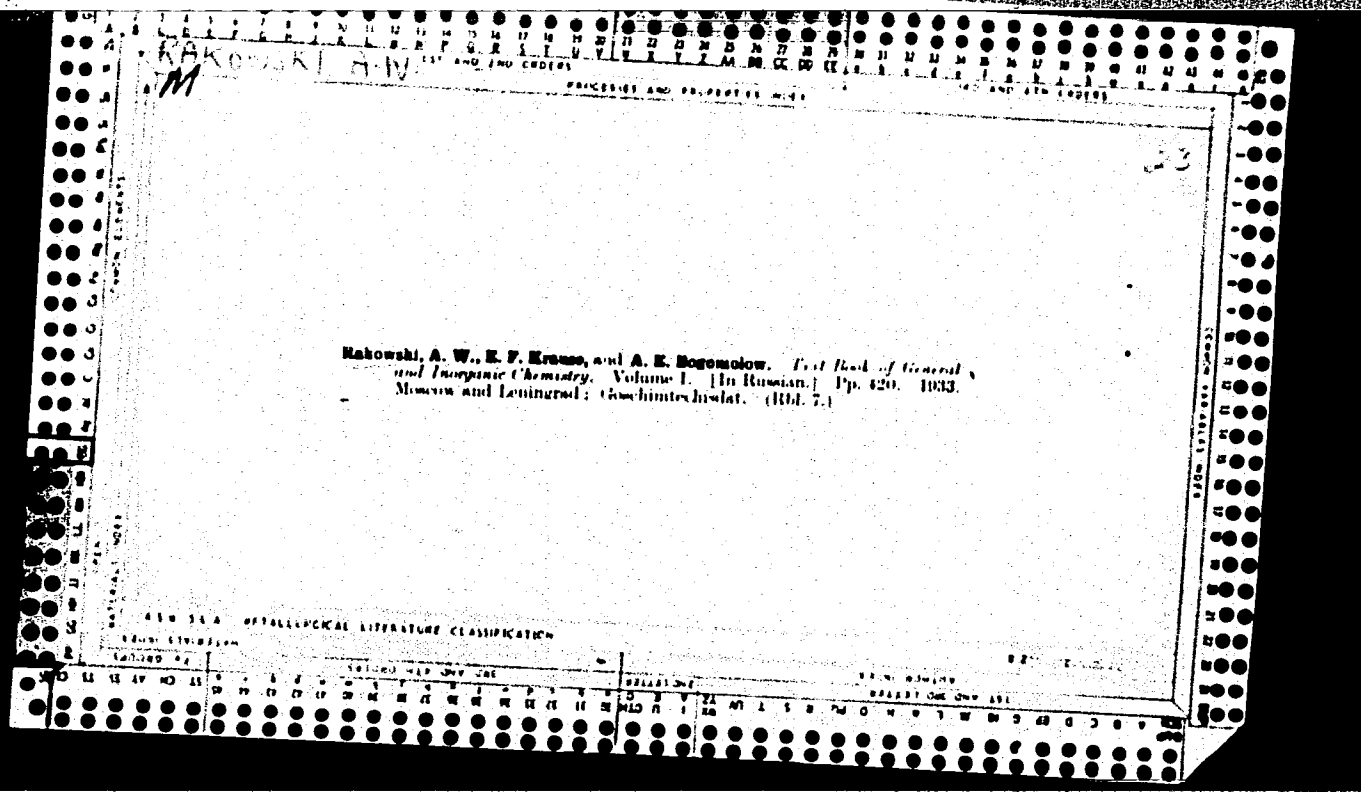
Institution: None

Title: Determination of Free Sulfur in Desulfurizing Composition (Directions)

Original
Periodical: Oznaczenie zawartosci siarki wolnej w masach pogazowych (Instrukcja analityczny), Prace Inst. celulo-papiern., 1953, 2, No 1, 66-68; Polish; Russian and English resums

Abstract: Description of a rapid method for determining the content of "free S" (converted to SO_2 on calcining in pyrite furnaces) in desulfurizing composition, which consists in an extraction with CS_2 .

Card 1/1



S/081/63/000/002/012/088
B193/B102

AUTHORS: Kemula, Wiktor, Rakowska, Ewa
TITLE: Cyclic volt-ampere characteristics of aqueous solutions of chromium compounds using stationary suspended mercury drops as electrodes. Complex chlorides of Cr(3+)
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 89, abstract 2B560 (Roczn. chem., v. 36, no. 2, 1962, 203-213 [Pol.; summaries in Russ. and Eng.])

TEXT: It is shown by the method of cyclic volt-ampere characteristics with suspended mercury drops that reduction of $(Cr(H_2O)_6)^{3+}$ in solutions containing Cl^- or Br^- ions gives rise to Cr(2+) complexes, in which one or two H_2O molecules are replaced by halide ions. Anodic oxidation of these complexes leads to formation of $(Cr(H_2O)_5Cl)^{2+}$ or $(Cr(H_2O)_4Cl_2)^+$ ions, which are reduced in the second cycle at more positive potentials

Card 1/2

Cyclic volt-ampere characteristics ...

S/081/63/000/002/012/088
B193/B102

than the $(\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6)^{3+}$ ions. The effects of pH, gelatines, temperatures and frequencies of applied voltage are investigated. The system $(\text{Cr}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_n\text{X}_m)^{(3-m)+}/\text{Cr}(2+)$ (X is a halide ion) is reversible in 0.1 N KBr and almost reversible in 10 N CaCl_2 . The same system is more or less irreversible in KCl, HCl, K_2SO_4 and HClO_4 solutions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

RAKOWSKA, Ludwika

Hygiene and prevention of the diseases of the oral cavity with regard to diet. Czas. stomat. 18 no.4:389-394 Ap'65.

RAKOWSKA, Maria

Evaluation of protein consumption in Poland as compared with the needs according to the Commission of Experts of the FAO. Rozprawy naukowe, t. 15 no. 3: 247-255 '64.

1. Food and Nutrition Institute, Warsaw. Head: [prof. dr] A. Szczygiel.

COUNTRY : Poland H-30
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : AZKha., No. 21 1959, No. 76849
 AUTHOR : Rakowski, A. ^{W.} and Gomolka, A.
 FROM : Not given
 TITLE : International Cooperation in the Paints and
 Varnishes Industry
 ORIG. PUB. : Chemik, 11, No 10, 319-321 (1958)
 ABSTRACT : A report on the Second International Week of the
 Paints and Varnishes Industry held on 5-9 August
 1958 in Danzig. Summaries of 16 papers are given.
 D. Yakesh

CARD: 1/1

RAKOWSKI, Gustaw (Warszawa)

Analysis of continuous arches by the three moment equation.
Archiw inż lad 9 no. 4: 397-406 '63.

RAKOWSKI, Gustaw, dr inz.

Calcualtion of internal forces in girders curved in space. Inz
i bud 19 no.12:457-461 D '62.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

RAKOWSKI, Hipolit

Insulin sub-shock in the treatment of disseminated neurodermatitis.
Polski tygod.lek. 15 no.45:1728-1730 7 X '60.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Poznaniu; kierownik: prof.dr
Adam Strassynski.

(SHOCK THERAPY INSULIN)
(NEURODERMATITIS ther)

RAKOWSKI, Janusz, mgr. inz.

The organization of the studies in electric engineering at Cornell University. Przegl elektrotechn 38 no.3:118-120 Mr '62.

RAKOWSKI, Janusz, mgr. inz.

A scientific and technological conference on "thermal
automation in general power plants." Pomlary 8 no.3:133-134
Mr '62.

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013441

CA

10

PROCESSED AND REPRODUCED FROM

Action of benzamide and acetamide on dibenzoyl disul-
fide. Ludwik Saperl and Lech Rakowski. *Kozmiki*
Chem. 10, 400-12(1939).—The following reactions occur
in xylene at the b. p.: $\text{Bz}_2\text{S}_2 + \text{NH}_2\text{Bz} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{BzS}_2$
 $\text{BzSH}; \text{NH}_2\text{BzS}_2 \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{Bz} + \text{S}; \text{BzSH} + \text{NH}_2\text{Bz}$
 $\text{NH}_2\text{Bz} + \text{H}_2\text{S}; \text{BzSH} + \text{NH}_2\text{Ac} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{AcS}_2 + \text{BzSH};$
 $\text{NH}_2\text{AcS}_2 \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{Ac} + \text{S}; \text{BzSH} + \text{NH}_2\text{Ac} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{AcS}_2$
 $\text{BzAc} + \text{H}_2\text{S}; \text{NH}_2\text{BzAc} + \text{BzSH} \rightarrow \text{NH}_2\text{Bz} + \text{AcSH}.$
B. C. P. A.

ASAC 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1114 93-170

1114 93-170

RAKOWSKI, M.; MARKOWSKI, M.

Research on investments from the economic point of view. p/ 359

CHFMK (Ministerstwo Przemyslu Chemicznego i Stowaszuszenie Naukowe-
Technikow Przemyslu Chemicznego)

Warszawa, Poland

Vol. 12, No. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly list of East European Asseccion (FFAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1 Jan. 1960

Uncl.

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H-22

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 82936

Author : Markowski, A., Rakowski, M.

Inst : -

Title : Chemical Processing of Coke Gas.

Orig Pub : Gospod. planowa, 1958, 13, No 3, 27-34.

Abstract : Statistical data are given presenting the evidence as to the expediency of transforming the Polish by-product coke industry to a new method for the utilization of coke gas and isolating therefrom a series of components suitable as a raw material for chemical syntheses. Mainly a technical-economic effect is examined, which is produced by using hydrogen in the synthetic ammonia industry for the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers.

Card 1/1

- 12 -

RAKOWSKI, M.

Socjalistyczna elektryfikacja polski. Warszawa, Polskie Wydawn. Gospodarcze, 1953
195 p. (Socialist electrification of Poland, illus., map, footnotes, tables)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
uncl.

RAKOWSKI, A. W.

"Recherches dans le domaine des composés polyheterocycliques. Memoire V". Rakowski, A. W
et Nikitina, E. A. (p. 50)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1936, Volume 6, No. 1

RAKOWSKI, M.

"Progress in Technique and Economy." p.12
(PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY Vol. 75, no. 1, Jan. 1954 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

POLAND/Engineering
Shipping
Ships - Construction

May/Jun 48

"World Shipping Tonnage," Marian Rakowski, Engr, 3 pp

"Technika Morza i Wybrzeza" Vol III, No 5/6

Discusses world tonnage, compares its growth in last 50 years, speeds, types of construction, war losses, new construction under way in various countries. Gives size of Polish merchant fleet as of 1 Jan 47, and future plans for expansion of tonnage.

FIN

3/49745

RAKOWSKI, Stefan

When may a driver's license be revoked? Motor 11 no.48:4, 10
2 D '62.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 13/3 Radiology Aug 59

1597. CONGENITAL HYPOPLASIA OF THE LEFT PULMONARY ARTERY AND LEFT LUNG - Niedorzowój lewej tętnicy płucnej hipoplazja lewego płuca - Jach S. and Rakowski W. Zakt. Radiol. Oraz. Oddz. Gruźliczego Szpit. Wojskowego, Szczecin - POL. PRZEGL. RADIOL. 1958, 22/5 (253-257) Illus. 6

A rare instance of congenital underdevelopment of the left lung is presented. In this case (in a 21-year-old male) the first diagnosis was established radiologically during fluoroscopic examination, and was proved by bronchography, bronchoscopy and pneumo-angiography. The authors present historical data regarding pulmonary malformations and their classification by Boyden, and stress the rarity of such entities. Marciniak - Wrocław (XIV, 18)

RAKOWSKI, Wiktor

Tissue reactions of guinea pig lung in experimental talcum
pneumoconiosis. Gruzlica 32 no.8:671-676 Ag '64.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Patologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii
Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. K. Stojalowski).

RAKOWSKI, Wiktor; REMIGOLSKI, Szymon; PALKA, Henryk; JACH, Stanislaw

On the problem of diagnostic difficulties in primary tumors
of the diaphragm. Gruzlica 30 no.8:767-774 '62.

1. Ze Szpitala Wojskowego w Szczecinie z Oddziału Płucnego dr
W. Rakowski Z Oddziału Chirurgicznego dr S. Remigolski i z
Gabinetu Radiologii dr S. Jach.

(DIAPHRAGM) (NEURILEMMOMA)

(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

RAKOWSKI, Wiktor; KALINOWSKI, Tadeusz

2 cases of pulmonary actinomycosis. Gruzlica 31 no.7:813-816
'63.

1. Z Oddziału Plucnego Szpitala Wojskowego w Szczecinie
Ordynator: lek. W. Rakowski i z Oddziału Plucnego Szpitala
im. Kazimierza Dłuskiego w Stargardzie Ordynator: lek. T.
Kalinowski.

(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (LUNG DISEASES, FUNGAL)

JACH, Stanislaw; RAKOWSKI, Wiktor

Underdevelopment of the left pulmonary artery. Polski przegl. radiol.
22 no.5:253-257 Sept-Oct 58.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii oraz z oddzialu gruzliczego Szpitala Wojakowego
w Szczecinie.

(ARTERIES, PULMONARY, abnorm.
hypoplasia of left artery (Pol))

VORONOV, M.A.; KHORUZHENKO, M.V.; KAPASEV, Ye.A.; BELYI, V.A.;
LIVSHITS, G.A.; VOROPAYEV V.I.; GONSKIY, G.V.; MEL'NICHENKO,
V.P.; MOLCHANOV, M.A.; GLEBIN, B.V.; NAVAGIN, Yu.S.; RAKOYED, A.I.;
PETRIKOV, V.G.

Soviet inventions in the machinery industry. Vest.mashinostr.
46 no.1:85-86 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

RAK-RAYEVSKAYA, A.A.

Development of new chromatographic methods of fine purification of concentrated zinc sulfate solutions. [Trudy] GIPKH no.51:4-7 '64.

Chromatographic method for fine purification of sodium thiosulfate solutions. Ibid.:8-9 (MIRA 18:5)

BANK, Istvan; MOLNAR, Endre; TOROK, Pirooska, dr.; RAKSANYI, Arpad, dr.;
OROSZLANY, Istvan; FINALY, Lajos; NAGY L. Denes; SZABO, Zoltan,
dr.

Possibilities for the agricultural utilization of sewage
waters in Hungary. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.1:69-76 F'56.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Szabo).

GYOZO, Jozsef; LORANTH, Imre; RAKSANYI, Kalman; SZONYI, Istvan

Short-wave communication radio receivers; also, remarks by I.Szonyi.
Muszaki kozl MTA 26 no.1/4:99 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Mechanikai Laboratorium (for Gyozo, Loranth and Raksanyi)
(Hungary--Radio)

RAKSHA, I.A., assistant (Kiyev)

Organization of dispensary service and early compound treatment
of children with congenital harelip and cleft palate in the
right-bank of the Ukraine. Probl. chel.-lits. khir. no.1:97-101
'65.

(MIRA 18:10)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.; SHEMANINA, V.N.; VASIL'YEVA, A.S.

New methods for preparing fluorinated carboxylic acids and
difluoromethyl alcohol esters. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.8:2246-
2250 Ag '57.

(MLRA 10:9)

(Acids, Fatty) (Esters)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Yarovenko, N. N., Raksha, E. A.

SOV/79-29-7-13/93

TITLE:

Fluorination by Means of α -Fluorinated Amines
(Ftorirovaniye s pomoshch'yu α -ftorirovannykh aminov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 7, pp 2159-2163 (USSR)

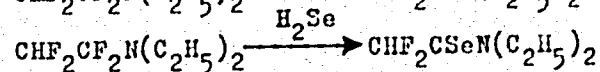
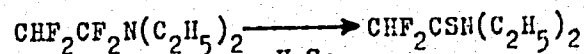
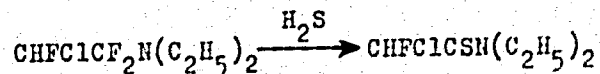
ABSTRACT:

In the investigation of the chemical properties of α -fluorinated amines the authors succeeded in synthesizing new organofluorine compounds. They found that the amines $RCF_2NR'_2$ react with alcohols to form alkyl fluorides. This reaction takes place easily with a simple mixing (yield up to 66 %)(Scheme 1). The reactions of the fluorinated amines RCF_2NR_2 were carried out in a similar way with carboxylic acids, with their salts or with thiocarboxylic acids under the formation of acid fluorides of carboxylic acids (Scheme 2). According to references 1 and 2, also the reactions of α -fluorinated amines take place with H_2S and H_2Se under the formation of the hitherto unknown dialkyl amides of fluorinated thiocarboxylic and selenium carboxylic acids:

Card 1/2

Fluorination by Means of α -Fluorinated Amines

SCV/79-21-7-13/83



The high mobility of fluorine atoms in α -position to nitrogen and the ease with which they may be replaced by elements of group 6 may be explained by $p\sigma$ -conjunction (Ref 4). The fluorinated amines necessary for these reactions are obtained by the reaction of the secondary amines with fluorinated olefines (Refs 2, 3) which takes place especially easily in the case of addition of secondary amines to trifluoro chloroethylene (Scheme 4). There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

Card 2/2

87535

S/073/66/030/012/020/027
B001/B064

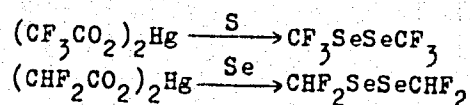
53600

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N. and Raksha, M. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of Tetrafluoro Dimethyl-diselenide and Some of Its Properties

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 4064-4066

TEXT: The authors found already in a previous paper (Ref.1) that - analogously to hexafluoro dimethyl-diselenide - the tetrafluoro dimethyl-diselenide



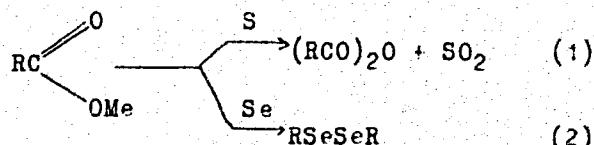
is formed in the decarboxylation of the mercury salt of difluoro acetic acid in the presence of selenium. A comparison of these reactions with the well-known reaction of trifluoro acetic acid salts with sulfur (Ref.2) shows that the decarboxylation of fluoro carboxylic acid salts in the presence of the elements of group VI may proceed in two directions. The reaction depends on the position of the salt former in the periodic table:

Card 1/2

Synthesis of Tetrafluoro Dimethyl-diselenide
and Some of Its Properties

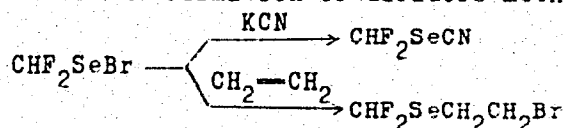
87535

S/079/60/030/012/020/027
B001/B064



(R = alkyl fluoride).

Apparently, also at a further rise of the atomic number of the element, a decomposition of the salts in direction (2) occurs. It may be assumed that in the reaction of tellurium with salts of fluorinated carboxylic acids, fluorinated dialkyl ditellurides are formed. Difluoro methyl selenium bromide CHF_2SeBr resulted from the reaction of tetrafluoro dimethyl-diselenide with bromine. It reacts readily with calcium cyanide under the formation of difluoro methyl selenocyanide and adds to ethylene under the formation of difluoro methyl- β -bromoethyl selenide:



There are 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 British
SUBMITTED: January 11, 1960
Card 2/2

87536

S/079/60/030/012/021/027
B001/B064

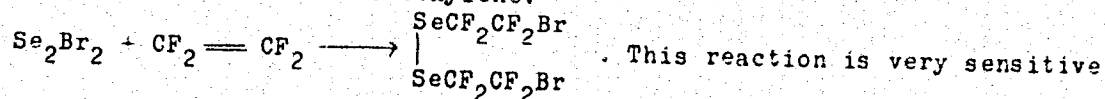
5.3600

AUTHORS: Yarovenko, N. N., Raksha, M. A., and Shemanina, V. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of Halogenated Dialkyl Diselenide and the Symmetrical Tetrafluoro Dichloro Dimethyl Disulfide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 4069 - 4071

TEXT: Considering the papers of Refs.1-5 on the synthesis of the halogenated dialkyl selenides, the authors found that the fluorinated dialkyl diselenides are also obtained when monoselenium bromide is reacted with tetrafluoro ethylene:



to temperature and longer heating. The best diselenide yield is obtained by gradually heating the initial products to 160°C in an inert solvent. When the reaction mixture is rapidly heated to a high temperature, the monoselenium bromide brominates the diselenide under the separation of

Card 1/2

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.; GAZIYEVA, G.B.

New methods for the preparation of esters and selenious acid
ester halides. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:4006-4010 D '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Selenious acid)

YAROVENKO, N.N.; RAKSHA, M.A.

Reaction of difluoromethyldifluoroacetate with potassium fluoride.
Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.12:4011-4012 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Acetic acid)

(Potassium fluoride)

RAKSHA, M.A.; YAROVENKO, N.N.

Reaction of difluoroacetates with arsenic, arsenic trichloride,
and nitrosyl chloride. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:273-274 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Acetic acid) (Arsenic chloride)
(Nitrosyl chloride)

RAKSHA, M.A.; POPOV, Ye.V.

Reaction of tetrafluoroethylene with piperidine. New method of
obtaining difluoroacetic acid. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3465-
3467 1964. (MIRA 17:11)

L 4957-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP5025680

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0026/0026

AUTHORS: Petrov, K. A.; Raksha, M. A.; Vinogradov, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining divinylchloroanhydrides of substituted vinylphosphonic acids. Class 12, No. 174627

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 26

TOPIC TAGS: phosphonic acid, vinylphosphonic acid, fatty acid, phosphor organic compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining divinylchloroanhydrides of substituted vinylphosphonic acids by reacting simple esters with phosphorus pentachloride, with subsequent treatment of the reaction mixture with sulfur dioxide. To increase the range of starting raw materials, esters of simple fatty acids were used. In an alternative procedure, excess of starting ester is used as solvent.

SUB CODE: OC/

SUBM DATE: 11Jul64

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.419.1-312.07

09011575

ACC NR: AP6009513

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0022/0022

AUTHOR: Petrov, K. A.; Raksha, M. A.; Vinogradov, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Synthesis of dichlorides of alkoxyvinyl- or alkoxyalkyl-
vinyl-thiophosphinic acids. [Class 12, No. 179314, announced by the
Military Academy of Chemical Defense (Voyennaya akademiya
khimicheskoy zashchity)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 5, 1966, 22

TOPIC TAGS: vinyl thiophosphinic acid, dichloride

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method
for the synthesis of dichlorides of alkoxyvinyl- or alkoxyalkylvinyl-
thiophosphinic acids by the interaction of organic ethers with phos-
phorus pentachloride in an inert solvent followed by the treatment
of the reaction mass with hydrogen sulfide. To broaden the variety
of raw materials, the use of ethers of the aliphatic series is
suggested. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 07 Aug 64/

Card 1/1 B.L.G

UDC: 547.419.1'053.23.07

ACC NR: AP7000239

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/004/0715/0718

AUTHOR: Petrov, K. A.; Raksha, N. A. ; Vinogradov, V. L.

ORG: none

"Synthesis and Study of the Properties of Derivatives of Alkenephosphinic Acids. I. Production of Dichlorides of Substituted Vinylphosphinic Acids by the Reaction of Ethers with Phosphorus Pentachloride"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 4, 1966, pp 715-718

Abstract: A method was developed for synthesizing dichlorides of alkoxyvinylphosphinic and beta-alkoxy-alpha-alkylvinylphosphinic acids in good yields by the reaction of ethers with phosphorus pentachloride in an inert solvent or in excess ether, followed by treatment with sulfur dioxide. The dichlorides of beta-propoxy-alpha-methyl and beta-butoxy-alpha-ethylvinylphosphinic and -thiophosphinic acids were prepared and characterized for the first time. The study of the reactions of phosphorus pentachloride with ethers containing mixed radicals and the study of the properties of derivatives of alkenephosphinic acids are being continued. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JPRS: 37,177]

Card 1/2

UDC: 547.341

0923 0776

1. 048 2-61

ACC NR: AP7000239

TOPIC TAGS: phosphinic acid, organic synthetic process, phosphorus chloride

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 04 Mar 65 / ORIG REF: 023 / OTH REF: 005

ms
Card 2/2

VINOKUROVA, M.D., rabotnik pavil'ona.; GALKINA, A.G., rabotnik pavil'ona.;
GITIS, Ya.Ye., rabotnik pavil'ona.; DERGACHEVA, V.I., rabotnik pavil'ona.;
ZAK, R.G., rabotnik pavil'ona.; RAKSHA, N.A., rabotnik pavil'ona.;
SALAY, Ye.A., rabotnik pavil'ona.; TARAKANOV, G.N., rabotnik pavil'ona.;
TOMASHUK, F.A., otv. red.; DMITRIYEVA, L.A., red.; LUKINA, L. Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Far East] Del'nii Vostok. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya,"
1958. 109 p.

(Soviet Far East--Agriculture)

(MIRA 11:12)

RAKSHA, P.M., veterinarnyy vrach.

Work of the motorized disinfection squad of the Kiev Province
Bacteriological Laboratory. Veterinariia 32 no.6:68-69 Jo '55.
(MLRA 8:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy avtodesetnyadem.
(KIEV PROVINCE--DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANT

RATSIMOR, Ye.; RAKSHA, V.

Traveling exhibitions. Sov.torg. 35 no.1:39-41 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Upravlyayushchiy tsentral'noy bazoy Rosgalanterei (for Ratsimor).
(Retail trade--Exhibitions)

VOL'FSON, V.Ya.; ZHIGAYLO, Ya.V.; TOTSKAYA, Ye.F.; RAKSHA, V.V.

Nature of the active component of vanadium oxide catalyst for
naphthalene oxidation. KIn. i kat. 6 no.1:162-166 Ja-F '65.
(MIPA 18:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

ZHIGAYLO, Ya.V.; SHPAK, L.I.; GAYDEY, T.P.; DUCHINSKAYA, V.I.; RAKSHA, V.V.;
Prinimali uchastiye: KURGANOV, A.,; LANTSOVA, M.A.

Chemical transformations and phase transitions of a zinc-
chromium catalyst of methanol synthesis. Khim.prom. no.1:
29-34 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
(Catalysts) (Methanol)

RAKSHA, Ye.I.

Machines for planting on stubble fields. Zemledelia 26 no.2:
69-76 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Krasnoyarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

RAKshevskaya, I. V.

Application of refractometric and colorimetric methods in analysis of therapeutic powder mixtures. L. I. Rapaport, P. D. Yaretskaya, and I. V. Rakshevskaya (Control Anal. Lab., Kiev). *Aplechnos Delo* 5, No. 2, 15-23 (1968). The n_D of a soln. is equal to the sum of the indexes of the ingredients and solvent. An increase in the amounts of the ingredients results in a corresponding increase of the indexes. The solubilities of various compounds in H_2O and EtOH were detd. with their indexes and increments/g. Four systems for analysis of 2 ingredients and solvent are described. (I) A and B are H_2O -sol. but only B is alc.-sol., (II) A and B are alc.-sol. and B is H_2O -sol., (III) A is sol. in alc., insol. in H_2O , B is sol. in H_2O , insol. in alc., (IV) A and B are both sol. in alc., in which case B is detd. chemically. Technique: 0.2-0.08 g. is dissolved in 1 cc. of H_2O . In the case of systems II and III filtration must precede refractometric detn. The difference between the n_D of the H_2O and that of the soln. is equal to the sum of the index increments of both ingredients (I) or B only (II and III). Another small quantity is dissolved in 95% alc. (filtration in case of I and II). The difference between the n_D of the soln. and that of alc. is equal to the index increments of A and B (II and IV) or A (I and III). Three more systems are described when 3 ingredients are present: (V) A is detd. colorimetrically, B and C chemically, (VI) A is detd. colorimetrically, B chemically, C refractometrically, (VII) A is detd. refractometrically, B and C are chemically detd. Examples of the 3 systems are given, including aspirin, barbitol, phenobarbital, aminopyrine, caffeine-Na benzoate, phenacetine. To det. phenacetine, 0.1-0.12 g. is dissolved in 5 cc. 95% alc., 0.5 cc. of the soln. mixed with 2 cc. of HNO_3 (d. 1.2) and the mixt. dild. after 10 min. to 50 cc. Ten cc. is examd. colorimetrically against a standard of 0.01% of K_2CrO_4 to which has been added 2 drops of methyl red per 50 cc. The standard is stable for 1 year when sterilized in 10-cc. ampuls. Antipyrine interferes with the detn. Limit of errors $\pm 10\%$. Antipyrine is best detd. by adding solid picric acid to a dil. soln. in $CHCl_3$. The

RA RakshevsKaya, I. V.

3738. Use of refractometric and colorimetric methods for the analysis of compound pharmaceutical powders. L. I. Rapaport, F. D. Yarcisakaya and I. V. RakshevsKaya. *Aptekhnos Delo*, 1960, 6 (2), 18-23. Methods are described for the analysis of pharmaceutical powders containing two or three known ingredients. These are based on measurements of the refractive indices of aqueous and ethanolic extracts of the mixtures, supplemented, when necessary, by colorimetric or chemical procedures specific for one of the ingredients.

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Material Standards in Iron Foundries. G. Rakovsky.
(Kobzarskiy Zapisk, 1933, 8, Oct., No. 214-216). A method
is given for calculating the chemical composition of grey
cast iron made from raw materials of standard composition.

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RAPAPORT, L.I.; YARETSKAYA, F.D.; RAKSHEVSKAYA, I.V.

Use of refractometric and colorimetric methods for the analysis
of powdered drug mixtures. Apt.delo 5 no.2:15-23 Mr-Ap '56.

(MIRA 9:7)

1. Iz Tsentral'noy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy aptechnoy laboratorii
Glavnogo aptechnogo upravleniya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
USSR i Kontrol'no-analiticheskoy laboratorii Kiyevskogo oblastnogo
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(COLORIMETRY) (REFRACTOMETRY)
(DRUGS--ADULTERATION AND ANALYSIS)

BAKHIN, P.P.

New Visean rugosa from the western slope of the Urals. Paleont.
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1. Vsesoyuznyy naftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
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AUTHOR: Spektor, E. N.; Rakhshtadt, A. G.; Corelik, S. S.; Sagalova, T. D.

TITLE: The effect of annealing before recrystallization on the elastic properties and structure of cold rolled metals and alloys with face centered cube lattice

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, vol. 17, no. 3, 1964, 445-452

TOPIC TAGS: pre-crystallization annealing, elastic property, structure, cold rolled metal, cold rolled alloy, face centered cube, face centered cube lattice, copper, nickel, A7 bronze, L68 brass, Kh20N80 nichrom

ABSTRACT: An increase of the elasticity range, the microhardness, as well as a change in the anisotropy of the elasticity range, takes place during the pre-crystallization annealing process of pure metals and alloys with a face centered cube lattice (copper, nickel, A7 bronze, L68, Kh20N80). The width of the x-ray interference, the character of the grain and the electro-resistance changes thereby insignificantly; only a certain change in the intensity and scattering of grain maximums is observed. The authors assume that the main cause of an increase in the elasticity range is the redistribution of dislocations rather than by polygonization. A stronger effect in the case of alloys is obviously associated with the simultaneous

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